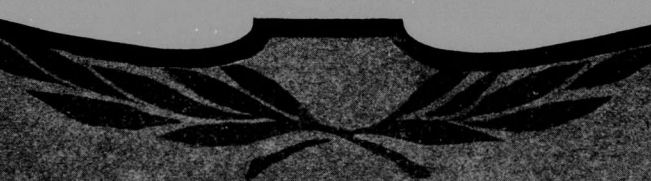
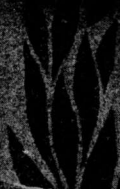
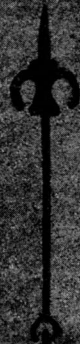




LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 20, 1921.

HEALTH OF WORKING CHILDREN
TEACHERS TO OFFER PROGRAM
COUNCIL BACKS HIGHWAY
CRIPPLING NATION
PROPAGANDISTS REPUDIATED



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP**

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 305, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 398—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 535 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 234 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1921

No. 16

Health of Working Children

Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, announces in the forthcoming issue of the "American Child" the beginning of a novel and extensive study of the health of working children. This study is being made in the continuation schools of Newark, New Jersey, with the co-operation of the Department of Medical School Inspection.

Twelve hundred boys and girls employed in the various industries of the city and attending the continuation schools several hours a week will be examined by a corps of doctors and nurses under the direction of Dr. H. H. Mitchell, health specialist of the National Committee. Their physical condition will be compared with what it was when they received their working papers. A correlation will be made between the occupations in which the children engage and their health records while at work.

The object of the study, according to Dr. Mitchell, is to obtain reliable scientific data on which to base conclusions regarding the need of some form of health protection and service for boys and girls who have left the regular schools and gone to work, as well as to throw additional light on the question of whether the minimum age for entering industrial employment should be raised from 14, which is the age established by law in most of the states, to 16, which was recommended by the Children's Bureau Conference on Child Welfare Standards in 1919.

"The vast majority of juvenile workers in industry," says Dr. Mitchell, "are between 14 and 16 years of age. This, generally speaking, is the period of early adolescence, a critical period from both the physiological and psychological standpoint. Only 17 states now require the physical examination of applicants for working papers, and no state sees that children are periodically examined after they go to work to learn what effect their employment is having on their health or to afford opportunity for the correction of defects or dangerous tendencies. Yet no class of adult workers is so dependent on health as that comprising the wage earners who ill advisedly or through economic necessity enter employment at an early age."

EDUCATION COUNTS.

Thomas A. Edison declares that the college graduate is "amazingly ignorant," and Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, replies:

"Mr. Edison must remember that his fame is not based so much upon his discovery of scientific principles as upon his application of scientific principles which were evolved by others—most of them college men.

"Modern progress in manufacturing, mining, transportation, agriculture—yes, and electricity, too—has been guided by the discoveries of science. Most of these discoveries have been made by college-bred men.

"It took capital and organization to build the Panama Canal, but the work wasn't possible until college-trained engineers had prepared the plans, and Gorgas, a college man, had built upon the work of Walter Reed, another college man, to establish healthful conditions."

STANDING TOGETHER.

The fight for the 44-hour week in the printing industry is now on in earnest in Los Angeles. After a two weeks' delay the pressmen, by a vote of 4 to 1, voted to join the printers and the bookbinders in the battle to inaugurate the shorter work week, and on Monday pressmen and press-feeders walked out of every shop that has refused to keep the agreement made by employers two years ago.

As was fully expected, the notorious Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has taken a hand in the fight, organizing all "rat" print shops into "the printing trades division of the M. & M." and bringing all pressure possible upon union shops which refuse to handle struck work.

The union printers, bookbinders and pressmen express themselves as thoroughly satisfied, saying victory is inevitable. They have entered into a written agreement, the three unions binding themselves to make peace with no employer until he has made peace with each of the three unions involved. They know, and the "rat" employers know, this agreement means the finish of the "rats," whose only hope was division among the printing trades' unions and getting union shops to handle work from shops on strike.

FARMS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Plans to subdivide a limited area of land at Delhi into fifty 5-acre poultry farms providing homes for 40 ex-service men besides 10 experienced poultry raisers were announced today by the State Land Settlement Board at the University of California College of Agriculture. These plans were made public by Professor Elwood Mead, chairman of the State Board, following conferences with the Federal Board for Vocational Training.

Professor P. I. Dougherty of the Poultry Division has inspected the land and has reported favorably upon it. The area under consideration is located on First avenue, one mile east of the board's office at Delhi.

That the presence of 25,000 or 30,000 hens would be enough to justify the establishment of a cold storage plant is the belief of Professor Dougherty, it is stated. Such a plant could be established in connection with the arrangements for the co-operative marketing of other products, it is said.

Professor Mead today invited experienced poultry raisers desiring to participate in this development to confer with him at his office in 100 Agricultural Hall, University of California.

MODEST BUSINESS MEN.

The following demands were made by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, at their annual convention in Philadelphia: Abolishment of the excess profits tax, less wages for railroad employees and the non-union shop.

These modest business men also insisted on the right to maintain so-called "open price" associations, which permits them to secure "authentic information regarding prices of manufactured articles."

Under this plan all prices are reported to the "open price" organization, for the benefit of the members.

FIRE PREVENTION TO BE TAUGHT.

Paul G. Redington, district forester of the U. S. Forest Service, says that through the signing of Assembly Bill No. 769 and the issuing of a proclamation declaring the week of May 22d to 28th, Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Week by Governor William D. Stephens, the State of California has aligned itself with a Nation-wide drive against the ravages of fire.

Assembly Bill No. 769 provides that each teacher in any public school of the State of California shall devote a reasonable time in each month during which such school is in session to the instruction of the pupils thereof in a course of study and fire prevention comprising ways and means of preventing loss and damage to lives and property through preventable fires.

Redington says: "We believe that this is a very valuable preventive measure and should greatly help reduce man-caused fires in the woods, as well as in the homes."

Last year in California fires destroyed timber, grass and grain worth \$983,562 and burned over approximately 415,275 acres. This bill will go far to provide a remedy for the needless destruction of timber and other resources. Another and very simple remedy may be summed up in the phrase "Help Protect the Forests—Be Careful With Fire." This done, seventy-five per cent of our forestry problems will be solved.

BROKERS ARE HAPPY.

Stock brokers in New York City are happy, according to this statement, issued by a well-known Wall street broker firm:

"Announcement by United States Steel that it had cut the wages of all its employees 20 per cent was a life-giving tonic to the market, which climbed to a new high point for the year 1921 on Wednesday. What that wage reduction, which seems acceptable to the men, portends supplied a high degree of enthusiasm to market operators, aided as it was by the reduction in the rediscount rate announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

"The stock market, having discounted all the depressing factors, now offers great values for the far-sighted and discriminating investor."

HEALTH OF WORKING CHILDREN. ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, held Monday evening, May 16, 1921, officers for the ensuing term were nominated, as follows: President, George Spooner, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; vice-president, George H. Knell, Typographical Union No. 21; secretary-treasurer and business representative, Ferdinand Barbrack, Mailers' Union No. 18; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph F. Bryan, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; auditing committee of three, Stephen P. Kane, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; James D. Kelly, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union 31-125; George H. Knell, Typographical Union No. 21.

CASKET TRIMMERS.

Casket Trimmers' Union No. 90, recently chartered by the International Upholsterers' Union, has elected Harry Barken and Charles Phipps delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

TEACHERS TO OFFER PROGRAM.

The delegates of the American Federation of Teachers will present to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor a number of resolutions embodying a program of public school education. Resolutions from local unions are now being forwarded to the executive council of the teachers to be studied and put into form for a comprehensive program for the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor convention last year devoted more time to the educational program than in any previous convention. And this year an extension of the program will doubtless be made. It is also probable that some steps will be taken to institute machinery to work toward a permanent goal in educational matters.

With organized labor as the champion of a free public schools system for the last century, it is but natural that the great federation of labor forces in the United States should take the lead in making of the schools what they should be—a preparation for useful lives of the coming generation.

Miss Josephine Colby is building for the American Federation of Teachers a publicity bureau which is educating the teachers in the necessity for organization with the forces of labor and at the same time is acquainting the public with the aims of the federation and is dispelling much misinformation that has been scattered by the foes of the federation.

April 15th was the fifth anniversary of the organization of the American Federation of Teachers. Celebration of this event took place at the City Club in Chicago, where delegates from three organizations of Chicago teachers and from Gary, Ind., all holding American Federation of Labor charters, met with the approval of the Teachers' Union of New York City and the Washington High School Teachers' Union. Its constitution and platform adopted on that date marks a new era in American educational history. For the first time the class-room teachers had found a voice. Courage and hope have been inspired. The American Federation of Teachers has enjoyed an influence far out of proportion to its membership and strength. Its very existence has rattled the dry bones of innumerable teachers' organizations. It is responsible for the setting up of scores of new and valuable objectives in our public education. A hundred groups of teachers have functioned as never before and have felt the thrill of new-found strength.

TEACHERS NOT LABORERS.

A teacher is not a laborer, according to Judge Maltbie, of Hartford, Conn., who denied that teachers employed by an educational concern now in the hands of a receiver have a wage lien on the property.

The court said that the law was intended "to make the way easier for the worker who lives each day almost within that day's wage, and is, unfortunately, often not provident in his outlook to the future."

ORPHEUM LOADED WITH STARS.

Next week's Orpheum bill brings such a superabundance of headliners that it seems that all the great artists of the two-a-day must be in this vicinity at the same time. For there are to be Rae Samuels, Morton and Glass, Maryon Vadie and Ota Gygi, Lew Dockstader, Irene Franklin and Burton Green and Harry Langdon. Truly the vaudeville cornucopia is headed in this direction.

Rae Samuels' classic "Blue Streak of Vaudeville," she of the merry quip, the brilliant syncopation, the gladsome smile—mention of her coming is sufficient to start an exodus in the direction of the Orpheum. Her songs are new and her wardrobe is up to date. There is but one Rae and the public knows it.

A satire in two scenes entitled "The Spirit of 76th Street" is to be Paul Morton and Naomi Glass' offering. Paul, bright, breezy and magnetic, is the son of Sam and Kitty Morton and originally was of The Four Mortons. Since his alliance with Naomi Glass the name Morton and Glass has been one to conjure with professionally.

Two artists who were successes separately are Maryon Vadie and Ota Gygi. Their alliance has produced a shade as delightful as that obtained by the skillful blend of colors on a painter's palette. Miss Vadie is a danseuse supreme. Ota Gygi is a violinist who formerly played courtly airs for the King of Spain.

Lew Dockstader, once America's foremost minstrel comedian but now one of America's foremost character actors, will bring to the Orpheum stage characters as familiar as one's own doorstep. Mr. Dockstader delivers a political speech, but the principal plank in his platform is fun and the audiences may prepare to laugh.

Artistic and beautiful will be the presentation of the flying butterflies by the Curzon Sisters, who were first to introduce color and beauty into maxillary acts. Largely imitated, they are ahead of their "copies" and have retained their title of supremacy.

Sultan, representative of animal aristocracy, is a horse of the type which inspired the famous novel, "Black Beauty." He is master mind of his breed. Under the supervision of Miss Emma B. Lindsay, he will succeed in accomplishing many surprising feats.

Two hits from the current week, Irene Franklin and Burton Green, and Harry Langdon in "Johnny's New Car," will continue with the coming show as acts too good to be taken from San Francisco until audiences of two weeks have witnessed their performances.

COST OF LIVING SHOWN.

The bare subsistence for a family of five in this country costs \$1617 a year, said W. Jett Lauck, in statistics presented to the Railway Labor Board. The economist for the railroad unions showed that a "minimum comfort standard" should be \$2000 annually and that a "progressive American standard of living" would cost \$2500.

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COUNCIL BACKS HIGHWAY.

Strong protests against attempts of the State Highway Commission to delay construction of an "all the year, below the snow-line" highway from Nevada into Northern California were made by the San Francisco Labor Council in resolutions adopted last Friday night.

Attempts of the commission, pleading economy, to improve the present route between Oroville and Quincy, instead of building the new North Fork route along the north fork of the Feather River, paralleling the Western Pacific Railroad, were condemned by the Labor Council as against the best interests of the northern part of the State.

G. E. Secour, representing Plumas, Butte, Lassen and Sierra counties, told the Council that in 1917 an accurate check of all automobiles diverted south of Ely, Nevada, because of lack of roads into Northern California showed that 40,000 a month were turned away from the northern part of the State. He said the time had come to put a stop to such things.

Secour said that the commission had allocated \$1,250,000 for the construction of the road along the North Fork route, where tourists could travel twelve months in the year between Northern California and all points East, and that funds were made available by the bond issues of 1919. Now, he says, the commission pleads poverty, says that the route could not be put through for less than \$4,000,000, and suggests as an alternative improvement of the "ridge route," a road now in use about five months of the year and closed for the other seven because of snow in its upper stretches, where it attains an altitude of 6000 feet.

Improvement of the lower road, Secour says, will open portions of Nevada and Eastern California to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and to the bay region, instead of leaving them isolated and undeveloped, as at present.

The proposed route, he says, would give direct communication between Northern California and Reno by way of the Beckwith Pass, recognized since the earliest days of the West as one of the best natural routes through the Sierras and yet never developed as a highway and only used by a railroad when the Western Pacific built its less than 1 per cent grade through the mountains about ten years ago.

SUMMER SESSION OF UNIVERSITY.

The range of human knowledge will be covered in the many courses to be given this year at the University of California Summer Session in Berkeley, June 20th to July 30th, according to the annual circular released today by Dean Walter Morris Hart. Among the interesting and important courses to be held are the following:

Farm management, anthropology, astronomy, evolution of plants, chemistry, drawing, economic and industrial development of the United States, corporation finance, labor legislation, foreign trade, teaching of English to foreigners, short story writing, French, California geography, field geology, German, freehand drawing and perspective, Greek, United States and European history, industrial art, food and dietetics, journalism, Latin, elementary law, criminology, library methods, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, automotive construction, music, philosophy and psychology, athletics, physics, diplomacy of the Great War, public health, public speaking, Spanish, zoology.

M. ZEISS

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CRIPPLING NATION.

Relief "from the intolerable railway rates that have brought on business stagnation throughout the country" was urged by Mr. Capper in a Senate speech. The Kansas lawmaker has introduced a bill which would repeal the 6 per cent guarantee to railroad stockholders.

"I have never known a more alarming situation, so far as the business of the West is concerned," he said.

"The people have paid the railroads nearly \$1,000,000,000 within the last few years by way of a government guaranty. On top of that they have paid higher rail rates, amounting to from 50 to 83 per cent.

"When the railroads get more for hauling farm products than the producers are paid for producing them it is evident that freight rates are entirely too high.

"Texas rice growers can ship rice across the ocean to Liverpool and from Liverpool back to New York cheaper than they can ship it by rail direct from Beaumont, Texas to New York.

"Cotton can be shipped from Galveston to Bremen, a distance of 3000 miles, for 35 cents a hundred pounds. But to ship by rail a bale of cotton from the interior of Texas a distance of 300 miles costs 95 cents a hundred—about three times as much.

"Spinach, cabbage and onions rot in the fields of Texas; hay and corn are wasting in Kansas; fruits are stacked in California, and hides are going to waste in all parts of the country because these products can not be shipped over American railroads at profit.

"Mr. President, nothing is going to be gained by maintaining rail rates at a point which makes the railroads too expensive for the people to use.

"The way out is to encourage the people to use the railroads by making it possible for them to ship goods and travel; to give business a chance to create more business. There is no profit in rusting rails for anybody."

WAGE CUTS NO SOLUTION.

Difficulties confronting the railroads can not be solved by wage reductions, said W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, testifying before the Railway Labor Board.

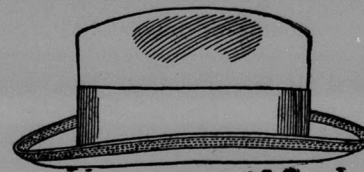
"The truth is," he said, "that of the board wiped out all wage increases and the employees donated their services and paid their own expenses, some roads would still be on the rocks. It is impossible for them to keep afloat under the present high financial mismanagement of their system of watered stock.

"There is something more fundamental in this question than a reduction of wages. The question before you, gentlemen, involves the welfare of our country; it will decide whether a few bondholders shall get dividends or whether millions of working men shall have an American standard of living."

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WINTER GARDEN

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP.

From the War Department comes an announcement of the immediate organization of "Citizens' Military Training Camps," which are to be operated during the months of July and August of this year.

The "Citizens' Military Training Camp" movement is one of national interest, being authorized by Congress and controlled by the War Department. There will be one or two of these camps in each corps area, accommodating approximately 1200 men each, and will be under direct control of the commanding generals of the army corps areas. The camps on the West coast will be located at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Camp Lewis (American Lake) in the vicinity of Tacoma, Washington. They will be opened on July 6th. The period of training is 30 days, during which time young men will be instructed in three courses. The red course, which covers the elements of military training, will also include athletic coaching and physical training. The white course trains graduates of the red course for non-commissioned officers in the Organized Reserve, or the National Guard. The blue course is still more advanced, and trains young men for commissions in the Organized Reserve of the United States army.

Young men between the ages of 16 and 35, who can pass the required physical examination, and who are in good standing in their communities, are eligible to make application.

Applicants for these camps in no way obligate themselves to remain in the military service, or to continue military training beyond a period of thirty days. No applicant will be considered unless he weighs more than 100 pounds and is more than 58 inches in height, with two-inch chest expansion, and whose eyes, ears and heart are in good condition. Slight defects, except those of organic origin, may be waived. Army chaplains will be present at each camp. Their duties will be to see that the proper moral and religious standard is maintained among the students.

The War Department will provide transportation to camp and return, board and lodging, medical attention, uniform, equipment, arms, ammunition, laundry, athletics and recreation. Students will be required to bring their own underclothing and toilet articles.

Members of the National Guard wishing to attend should submit their applications through military channels.

Because of the fact that the army recruiting service has been disbanded, the Marine Corps recruiting service stands ready to give particulars in full to those who are eligible and interested. These particulars can be obtained at any of the below mentioned addresses:

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Seattle, Wash., 1st Ave. South and Washington Sts.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Bellingham, Wash.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Yakima, Wash.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, 3rd and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Eugene, Ore.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, 320 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Stockton, Cal.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Sacramento, Cal.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, 6th and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Marine Corps Recruiting Station, San Diego, Cal.

RETAIL DELIVERY DRIVERS.

Retail Delivery Drivers' Union has elected J. Harman a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice T. H. Harbin, resigned.

WELFARE WORK IN POSTAL SERVICE.

In an editorial in the Union Postal Clerk, Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks makes this statement on the welfare department suggestion by Postmaster-General Hays:

"Much interest is aroused by the announcement of the postmaster-general's intention to establish a welfare department in the postal service. As a general proposition we confess a certain amount of scepticism regarding the value of much of the so-called welfare work in private industry. Too often it is undertaken with the object in mind of short-circuiting the workers' demands for some fundamental reforms. Sometimes it is mere palliative to soothe the restless and gloss over deficiencies. Again, it may degenerate into sickening paternalism that robs the workers of initiative and thrusts them still deeper into the cogs of the industrial maw.

"But welfare activities in government employment can be carried on, we think, in a way to benefit the employees and the public by making the service more attractive from an employment standpoint. It must be understood at the outset, however, that welfare work is essentially the function of the employees' organization and should be entrusted to them with only such departmental supervision as is absolutely necessary to safeguard against abuses.

"Welfare work directed by the department can never become a substitute for organized effort on the part of the employees to better working conditions and the service. The welfare department should compress into concrete shape the ideas and aspirations of the employees as expressed through their various organizations. It can function admirably by giving official sanction and the prestige of official approval to the expressions of the employees as set forth in their convention platforms or transmitted through accredited representatives.

"If the contemplated welfare department can but consummate into tangible shape the ideas of the organized employees it will fill a long-felt want. In our opinion its value to the employees depends upon the nature of its structure. If its foundation is down in the rank and file of the

postal workers and it functions as a transmitter to more speedily reach those in authority with constructive suggestions for betterments, then we say, 'Bring her on.'

"But if the welfare department is to be used as a buffer for those in authority to evade the granting of requests for reforms, it will simply be another incumbrance in our path and we will have to continue to go to Congress for legislative relief.

"We have faith in Mr. Hays' sincerity to give the employees a square deal and we will do our utmost to see that this welfare department is started right and serves a useful purpose. We know, for instance, that the government post offices are a disgrace from a hygienic standpoint. Thousands of clerks must work under conditions inimical to their health and well-being. In the New York office, as one illustration, the employees' lockers have been removed from certain divisions and replaced by an insanitary checking system. In Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and practically every large office in the country conditions exist that would never be tolerated in private industry by local health authorities.

"In view of the crying need for better industrial sanitation, we suggest as the first activity of the welfare department a thorough survey of the post offices with a view of recommending the installation of modern conveniences and letting some light into the dark places."

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

Owing to the fact that the Machinists' Union has withdrawn from the Labor Council, Daniel P. Haggerty of that union is automatically removed as a member of the executive committee of the Labor Council and as a member of the board of trustees. Nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy will be made at the next meeting of the Labor Council.

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SCHWAB CONVICTS STEEL TRUST.

"The labor cost of making a ton of steel today is 85 cents out of each dollar of total cost."

That is the claim of Charles M. Schwab, "master of Bethlehem," who should know something about costs in the steel business, but who is seldom frank when he addresses the public.

In 1920, the United States Steel Corporation—which has just announced a 20 per cent reduction in the wages of its unorganized employees—had a total payroll, according to its own figures, of \$580,000,000.

If that sum represented 85 per cent of "the total cost of making steel," as Mr. Schwab assures us, then it cost the steel corporation about \$680,000,000 to make all the steel it produced that year.

How much did the U. S. Steel Corporation compel the American people to pay for that steel?

According to Judge Gary's report for 1920, \$1,755,477,025!

Or \$1,075,000,000 more than Schwab says the steel cost to produce.

We are not vouching for the accuracy of Mr. Schwab's figures. Since that gentleman sold armor plate filled with "blow-holes" to the government of our country—thus jeopardizing the lives of our sailors and possibly the safety of the nation—we have not had much faith in him, but he is the chosen champion of the steel interests. He is their witness and is presumably making the best possible case for them.

Wages may have represented 85 per cent of the cost of steel to the steel combine, but they represented less than 40 per cent of the cost of steel to the consumers.—Labor.

FREIGHT RATES NOW BLAMED.

Business interests are already preparing alibis for the failure of industry to respond to low wages announced by the steel trust.

In a leading article published in the business section of the Public Ledger it is stated that the trust's wage cut "will have little effect in stimulating the iron and steel market" and that "reduction in freight rates is looked for as the greatest stimulus that could come."

Former claims of what would happen if wages were reduced is now forgotten, and the regulation "steel authority" is trotted out with this alibi:

"A reduction in freight rates is essential to a resumption of normal business. There can be no permanent readjustment with transportation costs out of proportion. When rates are reduced, prices can come down further and stable business can be resumed."

BARBERS JOIN UNION.

Officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union report the issuance of these recent charters: Slick and Hugo, Okla.; Staten Island, N. Y.; The Dalles, Ore.; McKinney and Bay City, Texas; Danville, Clifton Forge and Charlottesville, Va.

TO GIVE SUMMER DANCE.

General Office Lodge 890, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, has announced its "1921 Summer Dance" to be given in Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, between Geary and Post streets, Saturday evening, May 28th, and much interest is being displayed in labor and social circles. Art Hickman, the Jazz King, will furnish the music, which it is promised will be the last word in the style for which the Hickman players are famous.

While the railroad workers are facing the "deflation movement," which is the order of the day, and are grappling with its attendant problems, such as the abrogation or modification of their working agreements and the railroads' request that they accept lower wages, the organizations maintain a calm attitude, expectant of a happy outcome. In keeping with this frame of mind the clerks, station employees and other groups of employees plan to throw aside all anxiety and fully enter into the festive spirit of the evening. The dance will partake of the nature of a fete signalizing the approach of the summer of 1921, which all railroad employees confidently believe will mark the revival of the heavy traffic on the railroads which brought prosperity during the past five years, and that with it, the perplexities now besetting the railroad workers will vanish.

The committee which is arranging this novel affair is headed by Carl Haas, and includes Edward J. Welter, C. C. McClain, W. R. Millington, C. R. Kelley, while the Misses Gertrude Hackett, Henriette C. Wiese, Mary Nolan, La Vancia Carew and Helen Bacigalupi form the women's committee.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union Wednesday submitted its new wage scale and working agreement to employers. The new agreement is practically the same as the existing agreement, which expires June 18th.

The union has indorsed the candidacy of Harry L. Morrison, member of the organization, for reelection to the office of secretary-treasurer of the International Union. For trustees of the International Union the following were indorsed: Early Young, John O'Keefe, M. A. Peterson, Charles Keegan was indorsed for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention next year.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

William H. Urmy, commissioner of conciliation, left for Hetch Hetchy Wednesday in an effort to settle the long-drawn-out strike of the tunnel workers employed on that job. He believes his latest plan for adjusting the trouble will be successful.

IRON, TIN, STEEL WORKERS.

The Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union of San Francisco has elected the following delegates to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council: Fred Morrison and N. Skellinger.



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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 58
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1921.

The O. B. U. membership in Canada, which last year numbered 41,000, has dropped to 5000 this year. Last year there were 101 branches with a large membership, while this year there are only 51 branches hanging on by the eyelashes. The workers of Canada are evidently thoroughly cured of the red stuff.

It developed at the convention of the I. W. W. in Chicago that besides leaving his bondsmen in the hole when he skipped to Russia, Big Bill Haywood was also short \$35,000 in his accounts. This fact, however, has created little or no surprise in radical circles. They have become accustomed to that sort of thing and take it as a matter of course.

The Near East Relief is asking for discarded clothing for the unfortunates of Armenia and Wednesday, May 25, has been set aside as "Old Clothes Day." Clothing is needed for men, women and children and may be left at any fire or police station. San Francisco headquarters are located at 333 Mills Building. The telephone is Sutter 6554. Those who can help are urged to do so.

Just now there seems to be a concerted and organized effort on the part of employers' organizations in San Francisco to give the city a black eye. While the citizens of San Francisco generally are endeavoring to promote the interests of this section of California and are preparing to institute an extensive advertising campaign with this idea in mind, there are four different organizations of employers putting forth strenuous efforts to discredit the city in which they live and do business by telling the world that the Golden Gate metropolis is a disgraceful municipality dominated by the worst elements of society. They know in their hearts, if they have any, that their propaganda is made up of the rankest kind of falsehood, but they believe that even though they injure the city in this manner they can, as individuals, reap larger profits right now, and their gospel has been, and is, greed. It is unfortunate that such hypocrites can succeed in a business way, but the fact is they do, because the average citizen has a short memory concerning such matters.

Propagandists Repudiated

A short time ago propagandists against the American Federation of Labor and its president gave to the Associated Press a story to the effect that President Gompers had stopped at an unfair hotel in Buffalo, N. Y. In the past several other similar stories have been circulated against Gompers in an effort to discredit him in the eyes of the membership of the labor movement, and in each instance investigation has demonstrated the falsity of the charges. It is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the latest attempt on the part of those who are against the American Federation of Labor policies is demonstrated by investigation to be groundless.

A dispatch from Buffalo says: "Organized culinary workers of Buffalo, N. Y., repudiate the statement made in the public press that President Gompers recently stopped at a hotel in that city against which they are conducting a strike. The unionists declare:

"Whereas, Public criticism has been made against President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for stopping at the Arlington Hotel on his recent visit to Buffalo, N. Y.; and

"Whereas, No food or beverages are prepared or served in the said hotel, therefore no culinary workers or beverage dispensers are employed; and

"Whereas, The Arlington Hotel was not a part of the Buffalo Hotel Men's Association at the time of the strike of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. at Buffalo, N. Y., and therefore was not a party to that controversy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we affirm and declare that we are not in accord with the public criticism offered against President Gompers and accept no responsibility for the same."

There seems to be no limit to the lengths those within the movement to harbor Utopian dreams will go to accomplish the destruction of the bona fide labor movement in the hope that thereby it may be made easier for them to gain converts to their unsound doctrines. It is their theory that things must be made considerably worse for the American worker before he will have been driven to the desperation necessary to induce him to swallow the potion they have mixed for him. Because of this belief they never overlook an opportunity to place obstacles in the way of the progress of the movement, one of their chief measures being to arouse in the rank and file suspicion against their officers by circulating stories to the effect that these officers are constantly betraying them to employers and disregarding the common ethics of the cause of labor. That this sort of conduct has been very harmful to the interests of the millions of members of unions in this country there can be no doubt whatever, but to persuade these foolish creatures that they are bringing about lastingly hurtful effects upon the toilers seems to be out of the question, because most of them are so blinded by their narrow prejudices that they are absolutely incapable of seeing things in the light that rational beings see them.

Just now the labor movement throughout the world is passing through one of the most critical periods in its history and the circulation of such stories as the one mentioned above can do a most unusual amount of injury to the organized workers. This being true, these dreamers ought to desist in their customary tactics of disparagement of the labor movement, and if they do not do so there should be less inclination on the part of trade unionists to tolerate them as a necessary evil than has been the rule in the past. Labor is now confronted with a thoroughly organized and active opposition on the part of employers great and small and this is no time for knockers within the fold to be prosecuting their calling.

Had it not been for the inherent righteousness of the movement it would long ago have been wrecked by the senseless tactics of some of its own members. The very justice of the cause has enabled the movement to progress and improve in spite of opposition both from within and without, but its advancement would have been much more rapid under other conditions. If you cannot boost do not knock during these critical times.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Franklin K. Lane died last Tuesday in Rochester, Minn., after an operation for appendicitis. He was a distinguished Californian and loyal friend of the workers from his early business career to the hour of his death and it is with extreme sorrow that the workers of San Francisco learn of his untimely death. It is said that he died leaving no estate whatever in spite of the fact that he led a life that would have made millionaires out of many other men. His life policy was service and he fulfilled it to the letter.

The usual stories of opposition to Samuel Gompers for president of the American Federation of Labor are now in circulation. Every year the reds put these stories out in the hope of creating antagonism to the grand old man, but always he triumphs and it is entirely likely that the radicals who would like to bring about his defeat this year will go home sadly disappointed as usual because the labor movement of this country is American and the Bolsheviks have no chance to make it otherwise. However, if Congress continues to allow greedy employers to bring in millions of these people solely for the purpose of getting cheap labor there is a possibility that in time they will control the movement.

Lower food cost is being capitalized by cheap wage employers to enforce a living standard below pre-war times. These employers talk about wage increases of 80, 90, and 100 per cent over pre-war times, and would convey the impression that pre-war rates were ideal. Wage rates, based on pre-war standards, are valueless, because these rates did not assure living standards. A family's food bill approximates 40 per cent of the breadwinner's income, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. This means that a worker who is paid \$7 a day, for instance, spends 40 per cent, or \$2.80 for food for his family. If food costs are lowered 20 per cent, he "saves" one-fifth of this \$2.80, or 56 cents a day. This "saving," which is eaten up, and in some cases exceeded, by increased rents, fuel, light and other necessities, is a pretext by employers to reduce wages 20 per cent, or to cut the rate of \$7 a day to one-fifth of that amount—\$1.40. The worker now finds that he is paid \$5.60 a day, with the few pennies that he saved through less food costs taken over by other profiteers. The most superficial thinker must see that the worker is worse off than before, and that every wage cut extends the "buyers' strike," which cheap-wage advocates deplore. Self-preservation is behind labor's fight against wage reductions. The workers are not impressed by awesome contributions on frozen credits, stock dividends, liquidation or foreign markets as reasons why they should accept lower wages. They know their standards are being lowered, even below pre-war. They know they have produced to excess and that the charge that they are slackers is an untruth, uttered by men who are either ignorant or dishonest. The workers are not responsible for present conditions. They carried the burden of the war while the men who now talk of wage cuts were ignored. No one paid any attention to these intellectual bankrupts and profiteers who reaped untold riches during the war, and who now emerge from their cyclone cellar, peep around to be assured of personal safety, and then insist on wage cuts. Statistics are juggled to this end and every force at the command of greed is used to conceal waste, excessive charges, inordinate profits, and incompetent management.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I say, porter, did you find fifty dollars on the floor this morning?"

"Yes, suh. Thank you, suh."—The Brown Jug.

Patient—What shall I take to remove the redness from my nose?

Doctor — Take nothing—especially between meals.—The Bulletin (Sydney).

Professor—What! Forgotten your pencil again, Jones! What would you think of a soldier without a gun?

Jones (an ex-service man)—I'd think he was an officer.—The Brown Jug.

"I called for a little light on the financial question," said the man in the rural editor's sanctum.

"Well, you've struck the right place," returned the editor. "If there is anything we are light on, it is the finances."—Boston Transcript.

"Sedentary work," said the college lecturer, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits the less one can stand."

Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely."—Kind Words.

"I haven't any sympathy for the man who beats his wife," said a passenger in the smoker of the 5:15.

"Well," said another, a timid, undersized fellow, "a man who can beat up his wife doesn't need any sympathy."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Has Crimson Gulch a baseball club?"

"Not any more," replied Cactus Joe. "When a game was on we didn't dare let the umpire carry a six-shooter, and we couldn't find one willin' to work empty-handed."—Washington Star.

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work. "Nice dog that," said the customer.

"He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—The Christian Advocate (New York).

A Japanese "boy" came to the home of a minister in Los Angeles recently and applied for a position. Now it happened that the household was already well supplied with servants, so the minister's wife said: "I am sorry, but we really haven't enough work to keep another boy busy."

"Madame," said the Oriental, politely, "I am sure that you must have. You may not know what a little bit of work it takes to keep me employed."—Christian Register.

"Now, then, Johnny," said the teacher, "if your father gave you seven cents and your mother gave you six and your uncle gave you four more, what would you have?"

Johnny wrinkled up his forehead and went into silence for the space of several minutes.

"Come, come," said the teacher impatiently. "Surely you can solve a simple little problem like that."

"It ain't a simple problem at all," replied the boy. "I can't make up my mind whether I'd have an ice-cream soda or go to the movies."—New York Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE OPEN SHOP.

"The American Plan of Employment."

You think the open shop campaign is aimed at the abuses of the closed shop.

Is it? The Catholic Welfare Council asked all the agencies behind the campaign whether they would enter into collective bargaining agreements with the unions. Without exception they replied "No!" Some were frank enough to admit that the open-shop campaign was aimed at the destruction of the unions.

The abuses of the closed shop? Every right-thinking man wants them removed. Everybody knows there are grafters and tyrants in the unions; everybody also knows there are grafters and tyrants in the big corporations. To get rid of them, do we have to destroy all corporations and all unions, and make every business man and every worker do business as individuals? The remedy would be worse than the disease!

Do you want the unions destroyed or improved?

You think that the open shop sounds good; that you are for it.

How does it work After twenty years of operation in the United States Steel Corporation, it means (according to the Interchurch Report) that nearly one-half of the employees work twelve hours a day; that nearly one-half of these work seven days a week; that three-fourths of them do not get a wage adequate for a minimum comfort standard of living for the American family.

Is this what you want?

You think it means freedom for the non-union men.

Does it? In many places it means that he must sign a contract never to join a union; it means that he is continually watched by spies to see that he never becomes a union man; in the Alabama coal mines it means that he must live behind a stockade and get a pass every time a member of his family goes out. In West Virginia it means that he must be "protected" from talking to union organizers by gunmen and machine guns; it means that he must sign a lease, giving the company the right to come into his house at any time and throw out any guest, lest union men should come in.

Is this the kind of freedom the American flag stands for?

You think we are talking about the open shop at its worst! Well, take it at its best.

It means the absolute right of the employer to hire and fire. No discrimination! He is to run his business without dictation. This is "individual bargaining." In pioneer days it worked, but the employers are now almost entirely organized to bargain collectively.

We can't go back to the old days. Some one is trying to fool you! Today hiring men as individuals in the big industries means hiring them on the terms the big corporations offer.

Is the remedy for tyranny in labor unions the placing of absolute power into the hands of organized employers?

There is another way out,—the establishment of industrial democracy. Its foundation is not in the open shop, but in fair agreements, with both sides responsible to the public and the public rights protected. This is the way Europe is building. Just now even her employers are laughing at us as a back number.

We will build our own house in our own way. But it is time to start building—and forget the propaganda of the open-shop campaign!

Methodist Federation for Social Service.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The I. T. U. Progressive Party has issued a warning to the members of the International Typographical Union "not to be deceived by the misleading and unfair manner in which the Charleston, W. Va., and Tacoma, Wash., proposition have been presented to the membership to be voted upon May 25.

"The preparation of the ballot has been cunningly and advisedly designed to defeat the purposes of those who believe a change in the present system of appointing representatives is necessary to the fulfillment of pledges made by the Progressive Party," according to the statement, which continues:

"This attempt of the Wah machine to kill these propositions is in line with the efforts of the reactionaries to humiliate the president of the I. T. U. and destroy his usefulness, and should be decisively rebuked by all those who believe in fair play and majority rule.

"The opponents of the Charleston proposition, in their efforts to preserve a political machine, have insulted the intelligence of the membership by using the official ballot for propaganda purposes."

In referring to the ballot prepared by the Executive Council and the accompanying explanations, President McParland says:

"These ballots were issued during my absence and the copy was not submitted to me. Had that course been followed, I would have objected. The condensation is without my assent or knowledge, and is misleading and unfair."

Forty-four Hour Bulletin Number Three, issued by the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, says "continued success in the Forty-four Hour Work Week Campaign are being received at I. T. U. headquarters. Considerably less than one-half of the members are now on strike roll than was expected, and International Union will be able to care for them indefinitely. The following unions have signed forty-four hour agreements since May 1. Victory complete:

"San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago No. 16; Fresno, Cal.; Austin, Tex.; Abilene, Kas.; Butler, Pa.; Litchfield, Ill.; Sacramento, Cal.; Chicago (Bohemian) No. 330; Phoenix, Ariz.; Winona, Minn.; Waterville, Me.; St. Johns, N. B.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Springfield, Ill.; Pasadena, Cal.; Chicago (Swedish) No. 274; Oakland, Cal. (except one office—two men).

"Denver, five big offices signed in addition to those not struck.

"Big office in Philadelphia signs and men returned.

"In addition to above nearly 500 offices in various jurisdictions have signed and established forty-four hour week since May 1."

In a postscript attached to Bulletin Number Three the Executive Council admonishes the members of the I. T. U. to "Look out for work from outside struck towns being sent into union offices."

There was a good attendance of members at the regular monthly meeting of the union last Sunday. Four candidates for initiation (one journeyman and three apprentices) were obligated. The scale committee's recommendation to declare the strike off was concurred in. A canvassing board composed of sixteen members were elected to serve at the annual election, which will be held next Wednesday. The canvassing board will meet next Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. in Room 702, Underwood Building, to elect a chairman and select a doorkeeper.

The thirty-fourth anniversary ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, which is to be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening at Native Sons'

Hall, in Mason street near Geary, promises to eclipse any previous social event in the history of that most benevolent organization. Not only are the members of the local unions taking a lively interest in the affair, but there has been somewhat of a demand for tickets from those connected with other organizations affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council. Oakland printers, too, with their families and friends, are coming in large numbers, and other East Bay cities promise to be well represented.

Cyril L. Stright, one of the younger members of the society with considerable "pep," is at the head of this year's general committee of arrangements, and, with the other members of the same committee, has left nothing undone to make the affair a success. "Cy" promises the last word in dance music, a good floor, congenial company and no effort spared for the enjoyment and pleasure of the society's guests. With Stright on the general committee of arrangements are George M. Hearst, vice-chairman; L. Michelson, secretary, and Albert Springer, treasurer. At the head of the various sub-committees are: Fred F. Bebergall, reception; Carroll Risk, printing; Harry T. Darr, hall and music; William Townsell, Jr., floor, and Peter J. Cotter, publicity. A. R. Chenoweth represents the Oakland printers on the various committees.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society derives its membership from the local and Oakland Typographical Unions and the local Mailers' Union, and any one belonging to either of these organizations between the ages of 21 and 45 years is eligible to join. The society has a membership of more than 250 and has a treasury containing more than \$10,000, the greater portion of which is invested in bonds of the United States government, local Labor Temple and the Municipal Railway. In the event of sickness the society furnishes free doctor and medicine, together with a weekly benefit of \$10 for fifty-two weeks, after which \$5 per week is paid indefinitely. At time of death \$100 is paid toward defraying funeral expenses. Present officers of the society are: President, Harry T. Darr; first vice-president, Peter J. Cotter; second vice-president, Maurice J. McDonnell; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer; guardian, Louis Nordhausen; marshal, James D. Laing; directors, Curtis Benton and A. R. Chenoweth.

By action of the union at its regular meeting last Sunday, members will be exempt from payment of the usual local 1 per cent dues for the month of May.

Dilse Hopkins is able to mingle with his fellow craftsmen again, after a brief confinement in a local hospital, where he received treatment for a nose and throat ailment.

The Administration Campaign Club of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will meet Sunday, May 22, at 1:30 p. m., Room 315, Call Building. All members of the union are cordially invited to attend.

Now that the employers are able to get two men for every job they are very strong on the assertion that the law of supply and demand must govern wage rates, but when labor was scarce and prices going up in leaps and bounds their song was of a different character and the law of supply and demand was not a popular slogan with them. Wages were nearly the last thing to go up and now many people believe, or claim to believe, that they should be the first to come down. They want labor to bring up the rear on a rising market, but they also want it to get out in front and lead on a falling market. The workers are not so dull as to be unable to see the inconsistency of such a course and they refuse to yield to such urgings.

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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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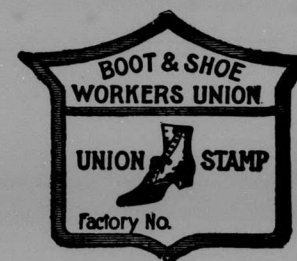


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

SETTLEMENT DENIED.

A statement that expert ship crew workers, now out on strike, are being offered \$1000 a month each for a period of ten months if they return to work, was made Thursday by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and denied by the ship owners and operators.

Reported settlement of the strike is denied in telegrams received by the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association of San Francisco from Ernest F. Pegg, secretary of the local organization, now in New York, and B. L. Todd, secretary of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast Council. The telegram reads:

"Report of strike settlement false. No agreement has been reached. All standing firm."

Despite reports of a possible settlement of the nation-wide strike of ship crews through certain concessions by both sides, "there has been no change in the position of the Shipping Board," Rear-Admiral Benson, chairman, telegraphed to the board's officers here today.

Men being taken on at the new wage will be provided for and no settlement which suggests or compels their dismissal will be countenanced by the board, the telegram said.

"I consider the new scale fair and just to the men," the message said. "We are manning and will continue to man our ships at this new scale."

Executives of the ship owners' associations here said they would abide rigidly by the dictates of the board.

Benson's telegram is at variance to press dispatches carried to this city last night, which had led the striking mariners to believe the end of the strike was close at hand.

The dispatches said that engineers had agreed to the pay reduction in return for overtime pay and other concessions on working conditions.

If, however, the Shipping Board has refused to recede from its position, as Admiral Benson said, it would mean perhaps that the strike end is as far away as ever.

It was felt that if the engineers returned their organization being the dominant one of the sea unions, that the other unions would follow suit.

LOBBYING IS DEFENDED.

Between elections law makers must not be cut off from the rest of the world, declares the Federal Employee, official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees. These workers are criticised because they are urging members of Congress to pass remedial legislation, although they have this right under the Lloyd-La Follette act of 1912.

"If our chosen law makers are to be really representative," says the Federal Employee, "certainly they cannot be cut off from all contact with the world in between elections." Therefore there can be no inherent impropriety in any citizen or body of citizens laying before Congress at any time their views or wishes concerning law. Not only can there be no impropriety, but there is an absolute necessity that there be the utmost freedom of access. To assume the contrary would be to make Congress the master and not the servant."

HUGE FIRE LOSSES.

Forest fires, sweeping over 56,488,307 acres of land in 45 states, has caused damage amounting to \$85,715,747 during the five years 1916 to 1920, inclusive, according to the United States Forest Service. A total of 160,318 forest fires occurred during this time. Minnesota was the chief sufferer, its loss being \$30,895,868.

In its report the Forest Service deplors the present-day waste of natural resources, and emphasize the need for public education to avoid the disastrous consequences of continued neglect in failing to provide adequate fire protection for the forests of the country.

TAFT OR HUGHES?

The choice of a successor to Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, who died last Wednesday night, is being widely discussed in Washington. Speculation centered chiefly about the name of former President William Howard Taft.

Another whose name has been linked repeatedly with the highest judicial post is Secretary Hughes, a member of the court until he retired in 1916 to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency.

One circumstance which is now suggested as a barrier to such a transfer is the prominence already assumed by Hughes as Secretary of State, in view of the important phases through which the nation's foreign affairs are passing.

In respect to Taft, some Republican Senators were recalling today the bitter controversy they had with him as President at the time he promulgated his rule against appointment of justices who had passed the 60 years mark. It was described as an entirely arbitrary ruling, having no foundation in legal regulations. Taft himself will be 64 in September.

In some quarters there have been suggestions that a temporary solution of the problem might be reached by the promotion of one of the present justices. The names most frequently mentioned in connection with such a possible promotion are those of Justice Day of Ohio and Justice Holmes of Massachusetts.

Should a promotion be made, the vacancy thus created would be generally expected to go to George Sutherland, a former United States Senator from Utah and former president of the American Bar Association. During the last campaign Sutherland served in Harding's headquarters at Marion and has continued since the election a close friendship of many years' standing with the President.

LOSS OF LIFE IGNORED.

Lack of direct contact with them makes it difficult for the average person to realize the ravages in human life caused by accidents of various kinds, says George P. Hambrecht, chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

"Statistics show that approximately 80,000 deaths result from such causes every year in the United States alone, an average of about 222 per day," he says.

"In 1919, according to data prepared by the National Safety Council, more than 22,000 persons were killed and over 500,000 injured as a result of accidents in American industries.

"It has been shown that 77,118 of the American Expeditionary forces lost their lives, while a total of 302,612 casualties of all kinds were reported. For the period of American participation in the war the yearly average of deaths in the force was 49,000, while that of casualties reached 190,000. It is apparent, from a comparison of these figures, that twice as many deaths are being brought about through industrial accidents—three-fourths of which are avoidable—than were caused on an average during the world war."

The Wisconsin official says that the total number of accidents in Wisconsin are unknown but that 18,441 compensable accidents were reported in 1919. This means an average of 1536 per month, 80 per working day, six per hour or one every ten minutes, and an annual loss of \$10,000,000.

The best way to practice reciprocity is to demand the union label of the other fellow's craft, then he can demand your label with more satisfaction. On the other hand, if he sees you neglecting his label he is almost certain to be possessed of a spirit of resentment that will be bad for both of you.

PROBE WILL END AS USUAL.

United States Senator Moses' plan to subject the garment industry to a searching probe will amount to nothing, hints Max D. Danish, managing editor of Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who calls attention to a similar resolution introduced in the New York Legislature, but which died a peaceful death.

"That piffle about 'hotbeds of sovietism,' 'cutting down of production,' etc., may sound well enough on paper," says Editor Danish. "Should it come to a real investigation, however, the gentlemen in the employing end of the clothing industry know quite well that the union may have something very instructive and interesting to offer to the general public that would cast a lurid light upon their sinister activities and price gouging for the last five or six years. That testimony would not look quite so prettily on paper."

"So it might, after all, be found best to drop the whole matter, as was done by the New York Assembly."

Judge Landis pitied the \$90 bank clerk who stole thousands. Now Senator Dial is after Landis. Dial has hundreds of little girls under eleven years of age working for him. The pay of fellows in his banks and the children who toil will not stand investigation. Naturally Dial should express the usual holy horror of the hypocrite at What Landis has done.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 13, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Application and credentials for affiliation from the Casket Trimmers' Union No. 94 were referred to the Organizing Committee. Credentials from the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union for J. Herman, vice T. H. Harban. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Elevator Conductors' Union, inclosing resolutions, thanking Brothers O'Connell and Johnson for their energetic efforts in securing legislation which provides for seats in elevators for the use of the operators. From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Emporium Fund: Stereotypers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Ice Drivers. From Brewery Workmen, Cooks' Helpers, Iron-Steel Workers, Stationary Firemen, Molders, Butchers No. 115, Office Employees, Steam Shovel Men, Pile Drivers, Upholsterers, Waitresses, Hatters, Cemetery Workers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Asphalt Workers, Cracker Bakers, inclosing donations for the Anti-Recall Fund. From the office of the Governor acknowledging receipt of Council's letter requesting the Governor to sign some bills favorable to labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Associated Milk Producers, 53 Clay street. Wage scale of the Cap Makers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of the Laundry Workers No. 26.

Referred to the Secretary—From City Employees' Union of Spokane, Wash., requesting for information relative to wages paid city employees of this city. From the Pacific Coast Hindustani Association, requesting list of firms unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Machinists' Union No. 68, withdrawing its delegates from the Council.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Helena Trades and Labor Council, requesting all unionists to stay away from Helena, Montana.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by a number of delegates requesting Council to devise ways and means to repeal or modify the anti-picketing ordinance. Resolutions presented by Supervisor McSheehy, with reference to a tubercular sanatorium. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, and that the Board of Supervisors be requested to delay action on the matter; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by G. E. Secour, requesting Council to indorse the building of the North Fork Highway. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Communication from Mrs. Sam Hayes and the Daily News, with reference to the establishing and furnishing of a recreation center for the boys of Brady street and requesting Council to indorse said project. Moved that the Council indorse the establishing of the center; carried.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Next Wednesday will be Butchers' Day, and all shops will be closed; have organized the North Beach district. Auto Mechanics—Have settled trouble with the Oehm Garage Co.; thanked the Council for assistance in bringing about an adjustment. Culinary Workers—Reported that Compton's on Kearny street is still unfair. Carpenters—Are making much progress in the present trouble with Builders' Exchange.

The chair introduced Brother Chas. Feeder, who addressed the delegates on the duty of trade

unionists to demand the union label when making purchases.

Organizing Committee—The communication from Local No. 495 of the I. B. E. W. was held in abeyance until the decision comes from the American Federation of Labor, where the question as to proper affiliation of Elevator Operators is now pending. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair announced that there is a vacancy on the Executive Committee and one on the Board of Trustees. Nominations will be held next Friday evening.

Receipts—\$798.38. **Expenses**—\$600.38.

Adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

UNIONISM IS UPHELD BY RABBIS.

Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing was approved at a conference of American rabbis, held in Washington. The conference reaffirmed the position on this subject by the central conference of American rabbis in Rochester, last June.

The widespread propaganda now being made against collective bargaining impelled these Jewish church men to reiterate their position.

"The conference holds," it was stated, "that the overthrow of the labor union would mean a collapse of the whole structure of industrial peace and order which rests upon the labor unions as one of its chief foundations. Moreover, the displacement of the labor union would inevitably result in the strengthening of the hands of such extremists within the labor group as already decry the practice of collective bargaining through union organization, as a method too conservative and ineffectual for the attainment of industrial justice. Victory for these radical elements in the ranks of labor would jeopardize the fundamental institutions of our republic.

"The conference's belief, therefore, in the fundamental truth of the Rochester declaration on collective bargaining remains unchanged. Without the union, all labor would still be the victim of the long day, the insufficient wage and kindred injustices.

"Under the present organization of society, labor's only safeguard against a retrogression to former inhuman standards is the union."

BARBERS AVOID STRIKE.

In St. Paul the Citizens' Alliance failed to check a wage agreement between barbers and employers. The new contract calls for \$25 a week and 50 per cent of all receipts over \$35. Former working conditions will continue.

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RANKIN'S CANDIES
At the Cigar Stand
"GOBS" and "BARS"

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Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
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Quality Home Outfits on Credit

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.	Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco	
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets	PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.	
	DECEMBER 31st, 1920	
Assets		\$89,878,147.01
Deposits		66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up		1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds		2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund		343,536.85



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TREND OF CHILD LABOR.

In 1920, according to figures just made public by the U. S. Department of Labor, through its Children's Bureau, 76,194 children took out permits to go to work in twelve representative American cities. In 1913 the number of children receiving permits in the same cities was only 67,169, indicating an increase of over 13 per cent between 1913 and 1920, while the increase in population of these cities was estimated to be 14 per cent. These cities are Baltimore, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Manchester, Minneapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Rochester, St. Louis, Toledo, and Waterbury. More children received permits in 1920 than in any other year since 1913, except 1918 when war production was at its height.

Nineteen-eighteen was the peak year in the steady rise of child employment which began in 1915 as soon as the effect of foreign orders for war goods made itself felt in this country. Of 23 cities for which figures are available for both years, all except one showed an increase in 1916 over 1915, ranging from 14 per cent in the case of Baltimore to 167 per cent in the case of Toledo. In 1917, 19, and in 1918, 24, out of 28 cities furnishing information, reported increases over the preceding year in the number of children taking out employment certificates. In 1919 a decrease occurred in 25 out of 29 cities. In 1920, however, increases were again recorded in 18 out of 29 cities.

The increase in 1920, said to be due to the increased cost of living and to labor shortage, was confined to the first half or three-quarters of the year. During the last half of the year, only 9 cities out of the 26 for which figures could be secured showed an increase in the number of children receiving work permits.

The Children's Bureau calls attention to the fact that in some cities better enforcement of the law requiring employment certificates accounts for increases in the number of permits issued, and states that while, in the twelve cities for which figures are available for the period 1913-1920, "the number of children taking out certificates has increased in proportion to the increase in population, it can not be stated positively, any more than it can be denied, that the number of children actually going to work in 1920 increased in like proportion over the number going to work in 1913."

HOW SPY SYSTEM WORKS.

The private detective agency known as the "Foster Service" has forwarded this notice to business men:

"I will say that if we are employed before any union or organization is formed by the employed, there will be no strike and no disturbance. This does not say that there will be no unions formed, but it does say that we will control the activities of the union and direct its policies, provided we are allowed a free hand by our clients.

"If a union is already formed and no strike is on or expected to be declared within 30 or 60 days, although we are not in the same position as we would be in the above case, we could—and I believe with success—carry on an intrigue which would result in factions, disagreement, resignation of officers and a general decrease in membership; and, if a strike were called, we would be in a position to furnish information, etc., of contemplated assaults."

This agency is headed by Robert J. Foster, who was declared in contempt by the legislative committee which is probing the building trust in New York City. Foster refused to inform the committee regarding his connections with the National Iron Erectors' League and other anti-union organizations.

SAYS GERMANY SCHEMING.

May 10, 1921.

Editor, Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: We cannot but deplore the apparent tendency—in seeking a peaceful solution of the controversy between Germany and our recent Allies in war,—to emphasize doctrines which tend to divide the councils of the Allies. We see no permanent peace in Europe so long as Germany is permitted to remain armed and aided in regaining the economic supremacy which she has heretofore enjoyed and which the facts show has been but slightly interrupted by the war.

It is but short-sighted policy to foster beyond narrow limits the strength of this most aggressive among the civilized nations. Germany's persistent course of evasion during the past two and a half years, presents a likelihood, testified to by many, that she is in course of preparation for her next aggressive attack upon France. Until Germany disarms, until Germany makes reparation for the wanton injuries she inflicted with intent to destroy the economic life of Belgium and France, no possible reason exists for extending to her the slightest consideration or remission of any penalty.

The responsibility for future war, the direct responsibility for the loss of some millions of lives in the next twenty years, the responsibility for the fresh invasion of France, for which Germany seems now deliberately preparing, will rest heavily on the conscience of any who aid her criminal designs, whether they do so through ignorance or from pacifistic tendencies. Steps have been taken to prevent an expression of public opinion in this country. It is necessary that public opinion be expressed. We trust that you will take occasion to ventilate this matter thoroughly, including communicating with your representatives in Congress and with your local press.

Yours very truly,

E. H. HOOKER.

WHAT STEEL TRUST PAYS.

Writing in the New York World S. S. Fontaine says that the average wages paid by the Steel Trust per employee last year was \$6.96 per day. This is exclusive of the general administrative and selling force, and if these latter are included, together with Judge Gary's salary, the average would be \$7.

Or, in other words, the average wage of the managers, directors, superintendents, etc., of the Steel Trust, from Judge Gary down, is only 4 cents a day more than the average wages paid workers in the mills, according to Mr. Fontaine.

A Pittsburgh correspondent to the Evening Post quotes a series of statistics which show an average of \$1.90 a day less than the figures of the New York World correspondent. The Pittsburgh man writes:

"A reduction from 46 cents to 37 cents an hour reduces the rate for a day from \$3.68 to \$2.96 for eight-hour men; from \$5.06 to \$4.07 for 10-hour men, and from \$6.44 to \$5.18 for 12-hour men."

This is an average of \$5.06 a day for the old rate, and an average reduction to \$4.07 for all employees.

This old rate is lower than Mr. Fontaine's figures after the 20 per cent cut. He claims the average wage last year was \$6.96. A 20 per cent reduction from the amount leaves \$5.57, which was only earned by the 12-hour men last year, according to the other correspondent.

ARE AGAIN CONFERRING.

For the first time in nine months, organized employers in the ladies' garment industry are discussing matters with representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

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STERLING
WAY"***Everything for the Home***Sterling**
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREETMATINEES DAILY **25¢ & 50¢**EVENINGS \$1.25 to 25c
Except Sats., Suns., & Holidays**AND THE SAME
GREAT SHOWS**SMOKING PERMITTED IN DRESS CIRCLE
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MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

ABOLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Despite objections by organized labor, Governor Miller of New York has signed a bill which practically abolishes civil service rules in the reorganized state industrial commission. More than 400 employees are now without protection, save that accorded them by politicians.

A. F. OF L. DELEGATES.

Among California trades unionists who will go as delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Denver for two weeks beginning Monday, June 13th, are: William J. Desepte, Seth Brown, Roe H. Baker, John P. McLaughlin, William F. Dwyer, Timothy A. Reardon, Michael J. McGuire, T. C. Lynch, Daniel White, I. N. Hylen, Michael Casey.

CHICAGO SHIP BUILDERS STRIKE.

The members of Ship Builders Local No. 429 of South Chicago, Illinois, are on strike against the Chicago Ship Building Company which is now making efforts to recruit strike-breakers and has caused the insertion of misleading advertisements in some of the daily papers.

The strike is against a reduction of wages and trade unionists everywhere are asked to urge all workers to remain away from the plant. The officers of Ship Builders Local No. 429 urge that all local secretaries notify their respective members accordingly.

TRACKLESS TROLLEYS.

Trackless trolleys will appear in New York City within sixty days, according to plans authorized by the Board of Estimates. Eight trackless trolley cars will be operated on Staten Island in conjunction with the municipal bus there.

The cars will be equipped with rubber-tired wheels and will draw their motive power through an overhead trolley pole. A special device will enable them to run from one side of the road to another, passing other vehicles. It is stated that the chief advantage of this system over the trolley is the low initial capital investment. The trackless system, it is stated, can be installed from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a mile, as against \$35,000 a mile for the regular system on an unpaved street and \$75,000 a mile on a paved street. Other savings, it is estimated, would amount to \$2,700 a year for each car.

LEGALIZE CO-OPERATION.

The House has passed a bill which permits farmers to organize co-operative associations for profit.

Under the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law agricultural organizations may function if they have no capital stock and do not earn dividends. The act just passed permits organizations of farmers to sell farm products, and they may earn profits not exceeding 8 per cent.

Advocates of the bill insist that they do not want special privilege, but want to be sure that when they enter interstate commerce "they will not have every district attorney in the country jumping on them."

Congressman Sumners of Texas declared that "every farmer in this country that is trying to do what is necessary to give him some sort of economic protection stands face to face with the possibility of going to the penitentiary."

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles A. Anderson of the riggers and stevedores, Manuel Mencebo of the ferryboatmen, Christian Anderson of the molders.

Labor unions are not organized to start strikes, but they will never surrender the right of the workers to strike.

There are some radicals who comprehend that many so-called dyed-in-the-wool conservatives are every whit as radical as themselves. Among such radicals is the editor of Justice, the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In a recent editorial he quotes from a speech of Gompers to prove that if Gompers only would use the phraseology of the radicals, for instance use the term "capitalistic system" instead of "captains of industry," he would be considered having made "a real revolutionary and inspiring speech," as it breathes "revolution in every word and sentence" and is "a corking Socialist condemnation of our order." Thus the socialist verbalist will insist upon his imported pseudo-scientific terminology, and to the degree of entirely misunderstanding and opposing the American labor movement. If only some discoverer or inventor could invent an explosive to scatter the verbosity of the socialists and make them useful members of the trade-union movement, something of real advantage might accrue from the zeal and energy of that tribe of men, but until that something be found, we shall continue to be made the victims of their theories made for a world of their own making and remain unfit for the task of reforming the real world in which we must live.

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McGUIRE HONORED.

M. J. McGuire, business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, has been selected by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council to represent that organization in co-operating with the State Industrial Accident Commission in preparing a revision of the boiler safety ordinance.

HUGE STEEL PROFITS.

The Cambria Steel Company reports a clear profit in 1920 of \$9,893,116. This is equal to 22.2 per cent on the capital stock. Profits in 1919 were 9.3 per cent on the capital stock, and 57.1 per cent in 1917.

Despite these huge profits, A. A. Corey, Jr., president of the company, reports to the stockholders that the present year "must be devoted to the solution of inefficient labor."

MOLDERS.

The local Molders' Union is planning to hold its annual picnic at Shellmound Park, Sunday, June 19th. Among the gate prizes to be awarded are three California-made stoves. James De Succa has been made honorary chairman of the arrangements committee. The active chairman is R. W. Burton. James E. Dillon has been made secretary of the committee. The program will include all kinds of athletic events, music and dancing.

WILL END UNION CONTRACTS.

The United Press, International News Service and Universal News Service have notified their organized telegraphers that when the union's contracts expire on June 30th they will not be renewed.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Journal declares that any attempt to establish the non-union shop will be resisted. This publication states that "announcement by Superintendent of Telegraph McElreath, I. N. S., that no vacations will be granted until after July 4th is viewed as a hostile and significant action."

GOVERNMENT WAGES LOW.

The government pays \$50, \$60, \$70 and \$83 a month to 50,000 of its employees, according to witnesses who urged the House Labor Committee to favor the Nolan minimum wage bill.

The witnesses said large numbers of government positions are vacant because of low wages; that the high turnover in the government service, due to low wages, costs millions of dollars annually, and that these low-wage employees are forced to seek outside work to eke out a living.

The Nolan bill provides for a minimum of \$3 a day or \$1,080 a year for all full-time government employees. It has been twice approved by the House, but has been defeated in the Senate.

A recent experience of a Virginia clergyman throws light on the old English law requiring that marriages should be celebrated before noon. A colored couple appeared before him, asking to be married, the man in a considerably muddled state. The minister said to the woman, "I won't perform this ceremony."

"Why is dat, boss?" she queried. "Ain't de licenses all right? An' we is of age."

"Yes, but the man is drunk. Take him away and come back again." Several days later the couple again presented themselves, the man once more obviously intoxicated. "See here, I told you I wouldn't marry you when this man was drunk," the minister said testily. "Don't you come back here till he's sober."

"Well, you see, suh," the woman replied apologetically, "de trufe is dat he won't come less'n he's lit up."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

MIDDLE MEN PROSPER.

While rice is retailing in the nation's capital for 10 cents a pound, Arkansas rice growers are paid 25 cents a bushel and less for this product, according to letters to Senator Robinson from several rice growing farmers of that State. The writers make bitter complaint against the Southern Rice Growers' Association and Mills, which handle the rice.

Senator Robinson has introduced a resolution to investigate this industry and the plan is supported by farmers who show that they are in debt as a result of their efforts last year.

T. T. Hasty of Almyra, Ark., writes: "I had 2000 bushels of rice, milled, and it netted me \$547.50, about 25 cents a bushel. I averaged 80 bushels to the acre and when the crop was all disposed of it left me \$3000 behind on the actual running expenses, and I can't obtain one dollar to make this crop. The banks will not help us to even pay our taxes."

Wm. Penrose of Hunter, Ark., writes: "To my certain knowledge the neighborhood has received just \$250 under the contracts" (with the Southern Rice Growers' Association).

From Lonoke, Ark., comes this information: "The producer can not get a report on his rice. It looks very much to us like the head of the association is owned and controlled by the mill. Letters are written daily to the head officers of the association, but no replies are received therefrom. The by-products at this time will pay the milling expenses, as they are selling them high."

J. M. Henderson, Jr., of De Witt, says a neighbor turned in his rice to the mills last fall and a few days ago received a draft amounting to two cents a bushel." Another received 11 cents on 9000 bushels of good rice. "I heard of another," says the writer, "who got \$18 for a car of rice. Children are in rags and without sufficient food. Honest men can not pay interest on their debts, can not borrow a dollar, or get credit for supplies."

CIVIL SERVICE STENOGRAPHERS.

The Civil Service Commission announces it will hold an examination for stenographers-typewriters Saturday afternoon, June 25th, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The beginner's salary for positions to be filled is \$125 a month. The subjects to be considered include weights on a scale of 100; stenography, 50; typewriting, 20; relative capacity and general clerical skill, 30.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age on the day of examination, and have been residents of San Francisco for at least one year. Application forms are available at the office of the City Hall, room 151. Receipt of all applications closes June 11.

Every person appearing on the screen in the guise of a "minister" (generic term) should wear the collar of a Roman Catholic priest, the hat of an English (C. E.) vicar, the frock-coat of a Presbyterian, and the spats (preferably white) of no clerical person on God's earth. He should carry an umbrella, indoors and out, and when performing the marriage service (which is his only function in the movies besides getting laughed at) he should read it out of a Bible, in which, of course, it never was printed.—New York Tribune.

In a bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it says: Tuberculosis occurs among workers oftenest when the working conditions are unhealthful. Improvement of these conditions therefore has had a marked effect in reducing the rate. No other agency has accomplished as much to eliminate unhealthful conditions and unsanitary surroundings for the workers as the trades unions, a fact which the world at large does not seem to realize.

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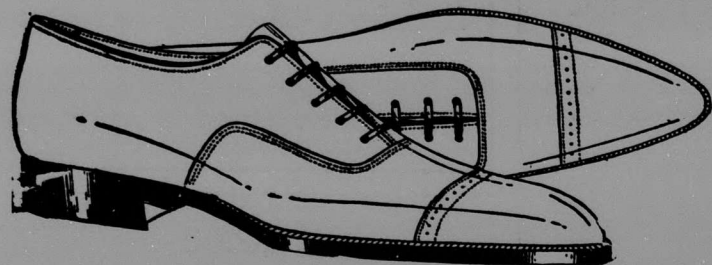
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SMALL CLAIMS COURT.

Within sixty days the small litigant can breathe easier in San Francisco.

Governor Stephens has signed the Rosenshine small claims court bill, which goes into effect in two months.

"The bill," said Assemblyman Albert Rosenshine, "will make litigation simpler and easier for the little fellow. It provides that the four Justice Courts of San Francisco at the City Hall shall be made into small claims courts.

"Anyone with a claim of less than \$50 against another man or firm can go to Justices Watts, Barnett, Conley or Prendergast and ask for a complaint. He will not need a lawyer to draw it up. The justice does that.

"Then without fee or other red tape the justice sets a date for a hearing, not less than five days or more than 15 days after the complaint is issued, the defendant is cited to bring in his books and prepare his defense. There are no pleadings nor delay granted under the bill. And no lawyers are needed.

"Not only are the hardships removed from the plaintiff, but the defendant is protected against unjust and harsh findings by being given a chance to pay the claim if awarded on the installment plan. The defendant can pay the judgment in installments of \$2 a week, if necessary. I think the law will do a lot in the way of simplifying claims, litigation and helping the poor man to justice."

CALLS SEAMEN DEGRADED.

Changed conditions at sea during 200 years have brought the seamen down from "the most dignified of laboring men until he is now at the mudsills of society," declared Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, before a House Committee in opposing modification of the application of the seamen's act to Great Lakes' shipping.

Any reductions of standards in working conditions, he said, would only serve international shipping interests in their attempts to destroy the American merchant marine.

WEIMAR PLAN UP MONDAY.

At the request of the Labor Council, final action on the selection of Weimar as the site for the San Francisco tuberculosis sanitarium was deferred one week by the Board of Supervisors last Monday.

The Labor Council stated in a resolution that it was interested in the plan and asked that it be given time for a hearing of its membership so that it could make a recommendation on the project.

The plan will be heard in Labor Council Wednesday night and all persons interested have been invited to attend and give light on the project.

TO GO AHEAD IN PLAN.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, declared Tuesday that he would allow nothing to stop his plans for a co-operative building scheme among the men now locked out by their employers.

McCarthy said that the building trades crafts would go to other countries if necessary for lime and other materials to be used in construction work under their new plan.

As it stands, the unions plan to go ahead with their own construction work, assuming the role of employer and employee until the old employers grant their demands.

The building trades strike or lockout remains practically the same.

"BACK TO LAND" NOT EASY.

Commissioner Spry of the General Land Office, told the Senate Irrigation Committee that "back-to-the-land" is easier said than done.

In urging the passage of a bill that would create a \$250,000,000 reclamation fund for Western lands, the commissioner said:

"Many people believe there is a vast area of public land in the West ready for entry, but this land cannot be entered upon successfully without aid. It is not fair to offer soldiers land where 25 or 30 acres are required to support a steer. The result would be that the soldiers, after two or three years, would throw up their hands and leave, cursing the government."

WORKMEN'S EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

How workingmen's education can be furthered by the Extension Division of the University of California and how workingmen and women can be interested to avail themselves more fully of opportunities now offered were the subjects of a conference dinner held last week in San Francisco. Presiding at the conference was Professor Leon J. Richardson, Director of University Extension.

The following labor leaders had been invited to be present: Paul Scharrenberg and Daniel Murphy, State Federation of Labor; Frank McDonald, State Building Trades Council; George Hollis, president, Typographical Union; Paul J. Mohr, Teachers' Union; Frank J. Miller, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council; Walter Matheson, San Jose Building Trades Council; E. Ellison, Dredgemen's Union; Walter MacArthur.

Representing the University of California at the conference were Professor L. J. Richardson, Professor J. J. Van Nostrand, Professor Jessica B. Peixotto, Professor S. Blum, Professor Ira B. Cross and A. G. Smith.

STAY AWAY FROM HELENA.

Helena, Montana, May 9, 1921.

To All Central Councils and Local Unions—Greetings:

The Associated Industries have started an open shop fight here. On April 1st they notified all unions of a reduction in wages. The Teamsters were selected as the first organization to be disrupted. On April 24th they notified carpenters, building laborers, electricians, plumbers, plasterers and cement finishers, painters and teamsters that the American plan would be in effect on and after May 3d. All dealers refused to sell to union men, and they notified all union men they could come to work at reduced wages on condition that they throw away their union cards.

Now, brothers, all we ask, is that you notify all union men to stay away from Helena, Montana, and give this letter as much publicity as possible.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation and assistance, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

HELENA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

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